

performing inverse DCT of the compensated DCT coefficients to obtain image data corresponding to a frame block; and  
displaying the image data.

2. (Amended) The method for displaying picture frames according to claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

identifying frames for which to perform a motion compensative prediction; and  
performing the motion compensative prediction on the image data corresponding to the frames identified in the identifying step before displaying the image data in the displaying step.

3. (Amended) A method for displaying frames of a dynamic image using MPEG-2 (Moving Picture Experts Group 2) encoded image data obtained from NTSC (National Television System Committee) television signals, comprising the steps of:

performing inverse quantization of the MPEG-2 encoded image data to obtain DCT (discrete cosine transform) coefficients for each of a plurality of field blocks;

alternatively selecting one of an odd field and an even field that form each frame at 1/60 second intervals, each of the odd field and the even field consisting of some of the plurality of blocks;

adding zero values after the DCT coefficients of each of the plurality of field blocks in the selected field in order to obtain compensated DCT coefficients having a data size corresponding to a frame block;

performing inverse DCT of the compensated DCT coefficients to obtain pixel data for the frame block; and

displaying the pixel data.

4. (Amended) The method for displaying frames of a dynamic image according to claim 3, further comprising the steps of:

identifying frames for which to perform a motion compensative prediction; and  
performing the motion compensative prediction of the pixel data corresponding to the frames identified in the identifying step before displaying the pixel data in the displaying step.

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5. (Amended) An apparatus for displaying frames of a dynamic image using single field data from interlaced encoded image data having a two-field structure, comprising:

a compressed data buffer for loading and temporarily storing at least a part of the encoded image data representing a single frame;

an inverse quantizer for obtaining DCT (Discrete Cosine Transform) coefficients for each of a plurality of field blocks from the encoded image data stored in the compressed data buffer;

a selecting device that selects one of two fields forming each picture frame, each of the two fields consisting of some of the plurality of field blocks;

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a DCT coefficient addition device that adds zero values after the DCT coefficients of each field block in the selected field in order to obtain compensated DCT coefficients having a data length corresponding to a frame block;

an inverse DCT processing device that performs inverse DCT of the compensated DCT coefficients to obtain pixel data for each frame block;

a frame data buffer that temporarily stores the pixel data of the frame blocks; and

a display device that displays the pixel data.

6. (Amended) The apparatus for displaying frames according to claim 5, further comprising:

an identifying device that identifies frames for which to perform motion compensative prediction, and

a device that performs the motion compensative prediction of the pixel data corresponding to the frames identified by the identifying device before the display device displays the pixel data.

7. (Amended) The apparatus for displaying frames according to claim 5, further comprising a storage device that stores the encoded image data to be displayed.